

Cardinal \mathfrak{p} and a theorem of Pelczynski

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Abstract. Are two compactifications of ω homeomorphic if their remainders are homeomorphic? For metrizable compactifications the question was answered affirmatively by Pelczynski. Can the same happen for some non-metrizable remainders? We consider the case when the remainder is D^τ for some uncountable τ . We show that the answer is affirmative if $\tau < \mathfrak{p}$ and negative if $\tau = \mathfrak{c}$. We prove that every isomorphism between two subalgebras of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/fin$ is generated by a permutation of ω provided these subalgebras have independent basis of cardinality fewer than \mathfrak{p} . Also we consider some special dense countable subsets in D^τ .

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1 Introduction

In 1965 Pelczynski proved the following:

Theorem 1 [9] *Let $b_1\omega$ and $b_2\omega$ be two metrizable compactifications of ω . If $b_1\omega \setminus \omega$ and $b_2\omega \setminus \omega$ are homeomorphic, then $b_1\omega$ and $b_2\omega$ are homeomorphic.*

Moreover, every continuous mapping $f : b_1\omega \setminus \omega \rightarrow b_2\omega \setminus \omega$ can be extended to a continuous mapping $F : b_1\omega \rightarrow b_2\omega$ so that $F(\omega) \subset \omega$ and if f is surjective, then so is F .

(See also Terasawa's paper [12] for an alternative proof and related results).

In this paper we are interested in the question whether Pelczynski's theorem can be extended to some non-metrizable compacta. We obtain the following particular results:

Theorem 2 *If $\tau < \mathfrak{p}$, then all compactifications of ω with the remainder homeomorphic to D^τ are homeomorphic to each other.*

Theorem 3 *There are 2^c pairwise non-homeomorphic compactifications of ω with the remainder homeomorphic to D^c .*

(The reader is referred to [2] or [14] for the definition of cardinal \mathfrak{p} and other small cardinals and *-terminology). The following natural questions remain open.

Question 1 Can one construct within ZFC a non-metrizable compact space X such that all compactifications of ω with the remainder homeomorphic to X are homeomorphic to each other?

Question 2 For which cardinal numbers k , $1 < k < 2^c$, is there a compact X such that there are exactly k many pairwise non-homeomorphic compactifications of ω with the remainder homeomorphic to X ?

Restriction $< 2^c$ in Question 2 is natural: one cannot construct more than 2^c pairwise non-homeomorphic compactifications of ω .

In the proof of Theorem 2 we essentially use the fact that the Boolean algebra of clopen subsets of D^r has independent basis. So it is not clear how to extend Theorem 2 to other compacta of small weight.

The basic idea of the proof of Theorem 3 is the notion of sequential separability (or, rather, its various negations) which we discuss in Section 3.

An interesting question was raised by R. Williams in the review of Pelczynski's paper (MR 32 #4659): can the assignment $f \rightarrow F$ in Theorem 1 be made functorial (i.e. such that FG always corresponds to fg)?

2 Proof of Theorem 2

$\mathcal{P}(\omega)/fin$ denotes the Boolean algebra of classes of subsets of ω modulo the ideal of finite sets. A family \mathcal{A} of subsets of ω is independent provided for every $n, m \in \omega$ and every distinct $A_1, \dots, A_{n+m} \in \mathcal{A}$ the intersection $A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n \cap (\omega \setminus A_{n+1}) \cap (\omega \setminus A_{n+m})$ is nonempty. In the same sense we speak about the independence of subfamilies of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/fin$. We say that an isomorphism $f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ between two subalgebras $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{P}(\omega)/fin$ is generated by a permutation π of ω provided for every $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and every $A \in a$, $\pi(A) \in f(a)$.

It is clear that any subalgebras of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/fin$ having independent basis of the same cardinality are isomorphic.

Lemma 1 *Let $f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be an isomorphism between subalgebras $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{P}(\omega)/fin$. If $|\mathcal{A}| < \mathfrak{p}$ and \mathcal{A} has an independent basis then f can be generated by a permutation of ω .*

Proof: Denote $\tau = |\mathcal{A}|$. We can assume that $\tau \geq \omega$. Let \mathcal{A}_0 be an independent basis for \mathcal{A} . Then $|\mathcal{A}_0| = \tau$ and we can write $\mathcal{A}_0 = \{A_\alpha : \alpha < \tau\}$. It is clear that $\{f(A_\alpha) : \alpha < \tau\}$ is an independent basis for \mathcal{B} . For each $\alpha < \tau$, choose $a_\alpha \in A_\alpha$ and $b_\alpha \in f(A_\alpha)$. For $n \in \omega$ and $\alpha < \tau$, put

$$S_{n,\alpha} = \begin{cases} b_\alpha, & \text{if } n \in a_\alpha \\ \omega \setminus b_\alpha, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then the family $\mathcal{S}_n = \{S_{n,\alpha} : \alpha < \tau\}$ has sfip and, since $\tau < \mathbf{p}$, a pseudointersection, say H_n .

Next, for each $\alpha < \tau$ we define a function $h_\alpha : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ by $h_\alpha(n) = \min\{m : H_n \setminus \{0, \dots, m-1\} \subset S_{n,\alpha}\}$. Since $\tau < \mathbf{p} \leq \mathbf{b}$, there is a strictly increasing function $g_0 : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that $g_0 \geq^* h_\alpha$ for all $\alpha < \tau$. Define inductively a strictly increasing function $\pi_0 : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that $\pi_0 \geq g_0$ and $\pi_0(n) \in H_n$ for all n . Then π_0 is an injection of ω to ω such that $\pi_0(a_\alpha) \subseteq^* b_\alpha$ and $\pi_0(\omega \setminus a_\alpha) \subseteq^* \omega \setminus b_\alpha$ for all $\alpha < \tau$. Working simetrically, we obtain an injection $\pi_1 : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that $\pi_1(b_\alpha) \subseteq^* a_\alpha$ and $\pi_1(\omega \setminus b_\alpha) \subseteq^* \omega \setminus a_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in \tau$. By the usual Cantor-Bernstein argument (see, for example [6], Theorem 5.5.2) there are decompositions $\omega = M_1 \cup M_2$ and $\omega = N_1 \cup N_2$ such that $\pi_0(M_1) = N_1$ and $\pi_1(N_2) = M_2$. Then the function π defined by the role

$$\pi(n) = \begin{cases} \pi_0(n), & \text{if } n \in M_1 \\ \pi_1^{-1}(n), & \text{if } n \in M_2 \end{cases}$$

is a permutation of ω and satisfies the condition $\pi(a_\alpha) =^* b_\alpha$ for all $\alpha < \tau$. So f is generated by π . \square

For a space X , let $CO(X)$ denote the family of all clopen sets in X . The next lemma follows directly from normality and compactness.

Lemma 2 *Let $b\omega$ be a compactification of ω with a zero-dimensional remainder $X = b\omega \setminus \omega$. Then there is a (unique up to *) mapping that assigns to each $Y \in CO(X)$ a subset $g(Y) \subset \omega$ so that the set $Y' = Y \cup g(Y)$ is clopen in $b\omega$.*

Now we prove Theorem 2. Let $b_1\omega = (\omega \cup D^\tau, \mathcal{T}_1)$ and $b_2\omega = (\omega \cup D^\tau, \mathcal{T}_2)$ be two compactifications of ω with remainder D^τ . Further, let $g_1, g_2 : CO(D^\tau) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ be mappings from Lemma 2 corresponding to b_1 and b_2 . We will consider them as mappings to $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/fin$. Note that $\mathcal{C} = \{\{f \in D^\tau : f(\alpha) = 0\} : \alpha < \tau\}$ is an independent basis for the Boolean algebra $CO(D^\tau)$. Then the subalgebras \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/fin$ generated by $g_1(\mathcal{C})$ and $g_2(\mathcal{C})$ also have independent basis and cardinality τ . It is clear that they are isomorphic. By Lemma 1 this isomorphism is generated by some permutation, say π , of ω . Then the mapping $F : b_1\omega \rightarrow b_2\omega$ defined by the formula

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x \in D^\tau \\ \pi(x), & \text{if } x \in \omega \end{cases}$$

is a homeomorphism. \square

3 Sequential separability, its negations and variations of cardinal \mathfrak{p}

A space X is *sequentially separable* provided there is a countable subspace $Y \subset X$ such that every point of X is the limit of a sequence from Y (Y is said to be *sequentially dense* in X). Wilansky noted that the product of \mathfrak{c} sequentially separable spaces need not be sequentially separable and asked if the product of fewer than \mathfrak{c} sequentially separable spaces is sequentially separable [15]. Tall showed [11] that the answer to this question depends on additional set-theoretic assumptions. In fact, Tall proved that $\text{MA}(k)$ for σ -centered posets implies that every product of fewer than k sequentially separable spaces is sequentially separable. Similar results were obtained in [4]. Further, Bell proved ([1], see also [14], p. 201) that $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{m}_{\sigma\text{-centered}}$ where $\mathfrak{m}_{\sigma\text{-centered}}$ is the minimal cardinal k such that “ $\text{MA}(k)$ for σ -centered posets” fails. So now Tall’s theorem can be restated as follows.

Theorem 4 *Every product of fewer than \mathfrak{p} sequentially separable spaces is sequentially separable.*

Corollary 1 *D^τ is sequentially separable for all $\tau < \mathfrak{p}$.*

This particular case of Tall’s theorem can be derived also from the inequality $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathfrak{p}_\chi$ ([2], Theorem 6.2) where $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \min\{k : D^k \text{ is not subsequential}\}$ and $\mathfrak{p}_\chi = \min\{k : \text{there exists a regular non-subsequential space of character } k\}$ (subsequential, in van Douwen’s terminology, means that if $x \in \overline{A}$ and A is countable, then there is a sequence converging from A to x). So D^k with $k < \mathfrak{p}$ is better than just sequentially separable: every dense countable subspace of D^k is sequentially dense in it.¹

Consider the following cardinal numbers.

$\mathfrak{p}_1 = \min\{\tau : \text{there is a dense countable } Y \subset D^\tau \text{ which is not sequentially dense}\},$

$\mathfrak{p}_2 = \min\{\tau : D^\tau \text{ is not sequentially separable}\},$

$\mathfrak{p}_3 = \min\{\tau : \text{there is a dense countable } Y \subset D^\tau \text{ such that no nontrivial sequence from } Y \text{ converges in } D^\tau\}.$

Then $\mathfrak{p} \leq \mathfrak{p}_1 \leq \mathfrak{p}_2 \leq \mathfrak{c}$ and $\mathfrak{p}_1 \leq \mathfrak{p}_3 \leq \mathfrak{c}$. The inequality $\mathfrak{p} \leq \mathfrak{p}_1$ follows from Corollary 1; the inequality $\mathfrak{p}_3 \leq \mathfrak{c}$ follows from Theorem 5 below. The rest is trivial.

¹ By the way, “countable” in this statement is essential. Indeed, a Σ -product is dense but not sequentially dense in D^k , moreover, it is sequentially closed.

Further, cardinals \mathbf{p}_1 and \mathbf{p}_3 can be expressed in a purely set-theoretic way. Indeed, it is easy to see that

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \min\{\tau : \text{there is an independent family } \mathcal{A} \text{ of subsets of } \omega \text{ such} \\ \text{that } |\mathcal{A}| = \tau \text{ and } \mathcal{A} \text{ does not have infinite pseudointersection}\}.$$

Further, let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be families of subsets of ω . We say that \mathcal{B} is a *partial inversement* of \mathcal{A} if there is a bijection $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ such that for each $A \in \mathcal{A}$ the set $h(A)$ equals either A or $\omega \setminus A$. Then it is clear that

$$\mathbf{p}_3 = \min\{\tau : \text{there is an independent family } \mathcal{A} \text{ of subsets of } \omega \text{ such that} \\ |\mathcal{A}| = \tau \text{ and no partial inversement of } \mathcal{A} \text{ has nonempty} \\ \text{pseudointersection}\}.$$

Peter Nyikos noted [8] that in fact $\mathbf{p}_1 = \mathbf{p}$. Nyikos' proof goes as follows: let $\{I_\alpha : \alpha < \mathbf{p}\}$ be an independent family of subsets of ω and let $\{F_\alpha : \alpha < \mathbf{p}\}$ be a free filter on ω with sfip but no infinite pseudointersection. Then $\{I_\alpha \times F_\alpha : \alpha < \mathbf{p}\}$ is a \mathbf{p}_1 -witnessing independent family of subsets of $\omega \times \omega$.

Rothberger proved in [10] that D^{ω_1} is sequentially separable iff there is a Q-set of cardinality ω_1 . In [7] this result is extended as follows: D^τ is sequentially separable iff there is a Q-set of cardinality τ ; in other words, $\mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{q}$ where \mathbf{q} is the minimal cardinal τ such that there is no Q-set of cardinality τ (cardinal \mathbf{q} was introduced in [5]). Since the existence of Q-sets of cardinality $\geq \mathbf{p}$ is consistent with ZFC (a model is constructed in [3] in which there is a Q-set of cardinality ω_2 and a non-Q-set of cardinality ω_1 it is consistent also that $\mathbf{p}_1 < \mathbf{p}_2$). The question which of strict inequalities $\mathbf{p}_1 < \mathbf{p}_3 < \mathbf{c}$ can be consistently true remains open as well as the relationship between \mathbf{p}_2 and \mathbf{p}_3 is not clear.

Theorem 5 *There is a family $\mathcal{Y} = \{Y_\alpha : \alpha < 2^{\mathbf{c}}\}$ of dense countable subspaces $Y_\alpha \subset D^{\mathbf{c}}$ such that:*

- (1) *no nontrivial sequence from Y_α converges in $D^{\mathbf{c}}$ and*
- (2) *Y_α and $Y_{\alpha'}$ are disjoint and non-homeomorphic as soon as $\alpha \neq \alpha'$.*

(Trivial means eventually constant).

Proof: For convinience, we replace \mathbf{c} with \mathbb{R} . Two filters on ω have the same type if there is a permutation of ω which transforms one of them into the other. It is well known that there are $2^{\mathbf{c}}$ types of ultrafilters on ω . We construct Y_α by induction. Suppose $\alpha < 2^{\mathbb{R}}$ and Y_β have been constructed for all $\beta < \alpha$. Denote $M_\alpha = \cup\{Y_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$. Then $|M_\alpha| < 2^{\mathbf{c}}$. Further, denote \mathcal{F}_α the set of all types of filters of neighbourhoods of x in Z where $x \in Z \subset Y_\beta$ for some $\beta < \alpha$ (if $\alpha = 0$ then $M_\alpha = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{F}_\alpha = \emptyset$). Then $|\mathcal{F}_\alpha| < 2^{\mathbf{c}}$ and thus we can pick an ultrafilter u_α not in \mathcal{F}_α . Now we need a lemma.

Lemma 3 *If $M \subset D^{\mathbb{R}}$ and $|M| < 2^{\mathbf{c}}$, then there is an embedding $i : \beta\omega \rightarrow D^{\mathbb{R}}$ such that $i(\beta\omega) \cap M = \emptyset$.*

Proof of lemma: We have $|pr_{\mathbb{R}^+}(M)| < 2^{\mathbf{c}} = |D^{\mathbb{R}^+}|$ (we denote $\mathbb{R}^+ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 0\}$ and $\mathbb{R}^- = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < 0\}$). Pick a point $z \in D^{\mathbb{R}^+} \setminus pr_{\mathbb{R}^+}M$. Denote $Z = \{x \in D^{\mathbb{R}} : pr_{\mathbb{R}^+}(x) = z\}$. Then $Z \cap M = \emptyset$ and Z is homeomorphic to $D^{\mathbf{c}}$ and thus it contains a copy of every zero-dimensional space of weight $\leq c$, in particular, a copy of $\beta\omega$. \square

Now we go on with the proof of the theorem. By lemma, there is an embedding $i_\alpha : \beta\omega \rightarrow D^{\mathbb{R}}$ such that $i_\alpha(\beta\omega) \cap M_\alpha = \emptyset$. Denote $m_\alpha = i_\alpha(u_\alpha)$. Our Y_α will be of the form $Y_\alpha = i_\alpha(\omega) \cup \{m_\alpha\} \cup Z_\alpha$ where Z_α is yet to be constructed. This will be made in several steps.

- First, consider the set T of all such functions $f \in D^{\mathbb{R}}$ that f :
- takes each of the two values, 0 and 1, \mathbf{c} times on the set \mathbb{R}^- ,
 - has only finitely many points of discontinuity;
 - all points of discontinuity are in \mathbb{Q} .

It is easy to see that T is countable and dense in $D^{\mathbb{R}}$.

Next, enumerate all infinite, nowhere dense subsets of T as $\{N_\gamma : \gamma < \mathbf{c}\}$. For every $\gamma < \mathbf{c}$ fix a decomposition $N_\gamma = N_\gamma^0 \cup N_\gamma^1$ where both N_γ^0 and N_γ^1 are infinite. Also, enumerate the set \mathbb{R}^+ as $\mathbb{R}^+ = \{q_\gamma : \gamma < \mathbf{c}\}$. For every $t \in T$ we define $\tilde{t} \in D^{\mathbb{R}}$ as follows: for every $r \in \mathbb{R}$ put

$$\tilde{t}(r) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } r = q_\gamma \text{ and } t \in N_\gamma^0 \\ 1, & \text{if } r = q_\gamma \text{ and } t \in N_\gamma^1 \\ t(r), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Put $\tilde{T} = \{\tilde{t} : t \in T\}$. Then \tilde{T} is countable.

We claim that \tilde{T} is dense in $D^{\mathbb{R}}$. Let $O = O_{r_1 \dots r_n}^{i_1 \dots i_n} = \{f \in D^{\mathbb{R}} : f(r_1) = i_1, \dots, f(r_n) = i_n\}$ be a basic open set in $D^{\mathbb{R}}$. Some of r_1, \dots, r_n , say $r_{k_1} = q_{\gamma_1}, \dots, r_{k_s} = q_{\gamma_s}$ may be in \mathbb{R}^+ . Note that the set $T \setminus (N_{\gamma_1} \cup \dots \cup N_{\gamma_s})$ is dense in $D^{\mathbb{R}}$. Pick $t \in (T \setminus (N_{\gamma_1} \cup \dots \cup N_{\gamma_s})) \cap O$. But then also $\tilde{t} \in O$ since t and \tilde{t} take the same values at coordinates $q_{\gamma_1}, \dots, q_{\gamma_s}$. So \tilde{T} is dense in $D^{\mathbb{R}}$.

Now we claim that \tilde{T} does not contain non-trivial sequences converging in $D^{\mathbb{R}}$. Suppose that ξ is a non-trivial sequence from T converging in $D^{\mathbb{R}}$. Then the set $\tilde{S} = \{\xi(n) : n \in \omega\}$ is infinite, and hence so is the set $S = \{t \in T : \tilde{t} \in \tilde{S}\}$. Further, S contains an infinite nowhere dense set, say N . But then $N = N_\gamma$ for some $\gamma < \mathbf{c}$, and we have $\tilde{t}(\gamma) = 0$ for all $t \in N_\gamma^0$ and $\tilde{t}(\gamma) = 1$ for all $t \in N_\gamma^1$. This means that the sequence ξ contains both infinitely many elements taking value 0 at coordinate γ and infinitely many elements taking value 1 at coordinate γ . Hence ξ cannot converge.

Also we note that every point from \tilde{T} takes each of the two values, 0 and 1, \mathbf{c} many times. Indeed, t and \tilde{t} do not differ on the coordinates from \mathbb{R}^- .

Every permutation $\pi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ induces an autohomeomorphism $h_\pi : D^{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow D^{\mathbb{R}}$ by the formula $(h_\pi(x))(r) = x(\pi^{-1}(r))$. It is clear that $h_\pi(\tilde{T})$ has all properties of \tilde{T} (is dense in $D^{\mathbb{R}}$, countable, and does not contain nontrivial sequences converging in $D^{\mathbb{R}}$). It remains to find such a permutation π that

$h_\pi(\tilde{T})$ does not intersect M_α . By induction it is easy to find for all $t \in T$ subsets $A_t, B_t \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that:

- $|A_t| = |B_t| = \mathbf{c}$ for every $t \in T$,
- $A_t \cap B_t = \emptyset$ for every $t \in T$,
- $A_t \cap B_{t'} = \emptyset = A_t \cap A_{t'}$ whenever $t \neq t'$,
- $\tilde{t}(a) = 0$ for all $t \in T$ and $a \in A_t$,
- $\tilde{t}(b) = 1$ for all $t \in T$ and $b \in B_t$.

Let $t \in T$. Denote \mathcal{P}_t the set of all such permutations π of \mathbb{R} that $\pi(A_t) = B_t$, $\pi(B_t) = A_t$ and $\pi(a) = a$ for all $a \notin A_t \cup B_t$. It is clear that $|\mathcal{P}_t| = 2^{\mathbf{c}}$. Further, if $\pi, \pi' \in \mathcal{P}_t$ and $\pi \neq \pi'$, then $pr_{A_t \cup B_t}(h_\pi(\tilde{t})) \neq pr_{A_t \cup B_t}(h_{\pi'}(\tilde{t}))$. So $|\{pr_{A_t \cup B_t}(h_\pi(\tilde{t})) : \pi \in \mathcal{P}_t\}| = 2^{\mathbf{c}}$, and since $|M_\alpha| < 2^{\mathbf{c}}$ there is a $\pi_t \in \mathcal{P}_t$ such that $pr_{A_t \cup B_t}(h_{\pi_t}(\tilde{t})) \notin pr_{A_t \cup B_t}(M_\alpha)$ (*). The function $\pi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by formula

$$\pi(a) = \begin{cases} \pi_t(a), & \text{if } a \in A_t \cup B_t \text{ for some } t \in T \\ a, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is a permutation. It follows from (*) that $\pi(\tilde{T}) \cap M_\alpha = \emptyset$.

Put $Z_\alpha = \pi(\tilde{T})$. Then $Z_\alpha \cap M_\alpha = \emptyset$, hence $Y_\alpha \cap M_\alpha = \emptyset$, hence $Y_\alpha \cap Y_\beta = \emptyset$ for all $\beta < \alpha$.

The fact that Y_α is not homeomorphic to Y_β for all $\beta < \alpha$ follows from the inclusion $Y_\alpha \supset i_\alpha(\omega) \cup \{m_\alpha\}$.

Last, if Y_α would contain a nontrivial sequence converging in $D^{\mathbb{R}}$, then this sequence would contain either a nontrivial subsequence from Z_α , or one from $i_\alpha(\omega)$. The first is impossible by the construction of Z_α , the second - by the properties of Čech-stone compactification. \square

4 Proof of Theorem 3 and more

Let $Y \subset D^{\mathbf{c}}$ be one of Y_α from Theorem 5. The following is a restriction of Tkachuk's construction from [13]. Fix a decomposition $\omega = \cup\{\omega_y : y \in Y\}$ where ω_y is infinite for every $y \in Y$. Put $b_Y\tilde{\omega} = (D^{\mathbf{c}} \times \{\omega\}) \cup \tilde{\omega} \subset D^{\mathbf{c}} \times (\omega + 1)$ where $\tilde{\omega} = \cup\{\{y\} \times \omega_y : y \in Y\}$. Then $b_Y\tilde{\omega}$ is compact; $\tilde{\omega}$ is countable, dense in $b_Y\tilde{\omega}$ and consists of isolated points. So $b_Y\tilde{\omega}$ can be considered as a compactification of ω with the remainder homeomorphic to $D^{\mathbf{c}}$. Further, it is easy to see that $\{x \in D^{\mathbf{c}} : \text{there is a sequence converging from } \tilde{\omega} \text{ to } x\} = Y$. This fact and Theorem 5 imply that $b_{Y_\alpha}\tilde{\omega}$ and $b_{Y_{\alpha'}}\tilde{\omega}$ are not homeomorphic whenever $\alpha \neq \alpha'$. \square

We conclude the paper with the following modification of Theorem 3.

Theorem 6 *There are infinitely many pairwise non-homeomorphic compactifications of ω with the remainder homeomorphic to $D^{\mathbb{P}^3}$.*

Proof: Recall that the Alexandroff Duplicat $AD(X)$ of a topological space X is the set $X \times \{0, 1\}$ topologized by declaring the points of $X \times \{1\}$ to

be isolated while basic neighbourhoods of points of $X \times \{0\}$ take the form $(U \times \{0, 1\}) \setminus \{(x, 1)\}$ where $x \in X$ and U is a neighbourhood of x in X . For $Y \subset X$ denote $AD_Y(X) = (X \times \{0\}) \cup (Y \times \{1\})$ with the topology inherited from $AD(X)$. Let $Y \subset D^{\mathbf{P}^3}$ be dense, countable and such that no non-trivial sequence from Y converges in $D^{\mathbf{P}^3}$. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Choose n distinct points $p_1, \dots, p_n \in D^{\mathbf{P}^3}$. Further, let $A_1 = N_1 \cup \{a_1\}, \dots, A_n = N_n \cup \{a_n\}$ be n disjoint copies of the convergent sequence (the limit points are a_1, \dots, a_n). Denote $b_{nY}\omega$ the quotient space of the discrete sum $A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n \cup AD_Y D^{\mathbf{P}^3}$ obtained by identifying a_i with $(p_i, 0)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then $b_{nY}\omega$ can be considered as a compactification of $N_1 \cup \dots \cup N_n \cup (Y \times \{1\}) \sim \omega$ with the remainder $D^{\mathbf{P}^3} \times \{0\} \sim D^{\mathbf{P}^3}$. It is clear that exactly n points in $D^{\mathbf{P}^3}$ are limits of sequences from ω . So compactifications $b_{nY}\omega$ are not homeomorphic to each other for distinct n . \square

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